FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

18 NOVEMBER 1983

PLO Affairs

Battle for Al-Baddawi — Forces Loyal to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat recaptured Al-Baddawi camp early on 18 November but the Syrians subsequently deployed two battalions of special forces in an attempt to retake the camp under cover of "total destructive shelling," according to a loyalist communique reported by KUNA. After seizing part of the camp in a dawn attack, 'Arafat's men killed or wounded over 80 of their opponents, captured 23, including 13 Syrians, and destroyed 11 tanks and armored vehicles, the communique stated. In Damascus Fatah dissident leaders denied that 'Arafat's forces had recaptured the camp, Radio Monte Carlo reported.

Mediation Efforts — The renewed fighting in northern Lebanon came in spite of a Damascus radio report that a GCC delegation comprising Kuwaiti, Saudi, and Qatari officials had secured an agreement from Palestinian leaders in Damascus to abide by the cease-fire. Fatah dissident Nimr Salih pledged that his forces would fire only in self-defense, the radio said. Colonel Sa'id Musa Muragha stated that the dissidents welcome a dialogue with 'Arafat if he accepts the memorandum on the Fatah dispute issued by the Palestine Central Council's 18-man special committee, according to KUNA. Muragha also denied that the dissidents have set up their own central committee.

KUNA said PNC Chairman Khalid al-Fahum and several PLO Executive Committee members attended the talks on behalf of the PLO leadership, but neither KUNA nor Damascus radio indicated that any of the participants directly represented 'Arafat.

Lebanon

French Raid — Eighteen French Super Etendard aircraft participated in two raids against Islamic Amal Movement positions in the Al-Biqa' valley on 17 November, killing around 39 people and wounding 150 others, Paris radio reported. French military sources indicated that the attack was both a reprisal and also designed to prevent further planned terrorist acts against the Multinational Force, according to AFP and Paris radio.

Meanwhile, Air France suspended flights to Beirut pending an improvement in security conditions, Beirut radio noted. An anonymous caller claiming to belong to the Islamic Jihad Organization threatened to blow up the American University hospital in Beirut unless the Americans withdraw from Lebanon, Radio Free Lebanon reported.

The deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council, Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, condemned the raid and called France's justifications insufficient and unacceptable, Beirut radio said.

Other Military Developments — Voice of Lebanon radio reported that Syrian antiaircraft batteries fired at Israeli reconnaissance planes overflying the Al-Biqa' valley on 17 November, but an IDF spokesman said he had "no information" about such reports, according to Jerusalem radio. In a statement carried by ITIM, an IDF spokesman also announced that one IDF soldier was killed and six others were wounded by a bomb explosion in Sidon.

Relations With Syria — Following Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's visit to Beirut, Radio Free Lebanon reported that Syria has agreed to amend the Lebanese-Israeli accord instead of insisting on its abrogation. According to Beirut radio, Khaddam told Lebanese leaders that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad will submit new proposals at the forthcoming summit with President Amin al-Jumayyil. Meanwhile, a Lebanese military delegation left for Damascus to discuss ways to consolidate the 25 September cease-fire and the Lebanese Cabinet welcomed the "new page" in relations with Syria, the radio reported. In Damascus, a *TISHRIN* commentary reviewed by Damascus radio claimed that the United States and Israel are trying to undermine the Syrian-Lebanese "rapprochement" with "threats and provocations."

Jordan

The Interior Ministry has stipulated that Jordanians cannot travel to Syria unless they first obtain exit permits, Amman radio announced. The new regulations, which will become effective 19 November, were introduced because of "security considerations."

Sudan

Government forces repulsed a rebel attack in the upper Nile Region on 17 November and also freed two British hostages kidnapped by insurgents in the Southern Region, according to a military communique reported by SUNA. President Ja'far Numayri, who announced the kidnappings earlier at a Paris press conference reported by SUNA, said they were staged by the "Sudanese People's Liberation Army," a group of "saboteurs" trained by Ethiopia and financed by Libya. The rebel demands include the cancellation of Islamic laws and of state control over the church, the president noted.

Meanwhile, an official source in Khartoum cited by SUNA alleged that an Ethiopian MIG bombed a truck inside eastern Sudan on 13 November, killing one person and wounding nine others. Asserting that Ethiopian planes have violated Sudanese airspace several times in recent days, the official that Sudan will respond "in the appropriate way" to preserve its sovereignty.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 224 *18 November 1983*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Karmal Message to 16 November National Meeting ..... C 1
Karmal Addresses PDPA Central Commitee Meeting ..... C 2
Karachi Reports Antiregime Actions in DRA ..... C 2
Soviet Air Attacks ..... C 2
Mujahidin Attacks ..... C 2

INDIA

Queen Elizabeth Meets Zail Singh, Gandhi ..... E 1
President Hosts Banquet ..... E 1
Holiday To Mark Commonwealth Meeting 23 Nov ..... E 1
Trouble Feared During Summit ..... E 1
Ministers Arrive for Meetings on Palestine ..... E 1
Delhi Meeting Opposes Arming for Pakistan ..... E 1
Sri Lankan Minister Comments on Tamil Issue ..... E 2
Home Minister on Stateless People in Sikkim ..... E 2
Minister of State on Law-Order Situation ..... E 2
Extremists in Assam Identified ..... E 2
Gandhi's Envoy Meets Tamil Front Leaders ..... E 2
Talks on Tarapur Spare Parts From FRG, Italy ..... E 2

PAKISTAN

Foreign Office Comments on Cyprus Issue ..... F 1
Air Chief Views Air Force 'Jetstream' Exercise ..... F 1
MUSLIM Views 'What Went Wrong' in Politics *[2 Nov]* ..... F 1
Minister: Close Ties With DPRK To Continue *[DAWN 9 Nov]* ..... F 3
Briefs: UNDP Assistance ..... F 3
Kenyan Defense Chief Leaves
Petroleum Products Exports
Outgoing Ambassadors

OTHER COUNTRIES

SRI LANKA

Minister on Budget, Rehabilitation Taxes ..... G 1

IRAN

Foreign Ministry Statement on Israeli Attacks ..... I 1
Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,545 ..... I 1
Prime Minister Inspects Nowjeh Airbase ..... I 1
Commander Briefs President on Navy's Progress ..... I 2
IRNA Reports Arrest of Passport Forgery Gang ..... I 2
DPRK Foreign Trade Official Arrives 17 Nov ..... I 2
Shipping Company Reports Transport Results ..... I 2
Montazeri Comments on Propaganda Efforts ..... I 2
Emami-Kashani Gives Tehran Friday Sermon ..... I 2
Seda-ye Iran Sees Expanded Power Struggle ..... I 3

NVOI Assails Issue of Revolution's Export ..... I 3
Free Voice Reports on Explosions in Khorasan ..... I 3
Clandestine Reports Executions in Provinces *[Free Voice of Iran]* ..... I 3
Reportage on Afghan Mujahidin Activities ..... I 4
Nimruz, Helmand Provinces ..... I 4
MIG Downed ..... I 4
Briefs: Southern Port Figures ..... I 4
Smugglers Executed
Construction of Dams

Karmal Message to 16 November National Meeting
LD171253 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Excerpt] An historic national meeting of social personalities including representatives of the country's nationalities, tribes, and clans for the purpose of defending peace and social progress, the gains of the April Revolution, and the sovereignty of the workers of our beloved homeland, Afghanistan, was convened this morning at the hall of the NFF [National Fatherland Front] Central Council of the DRA. Following the recitation of a few verses from the holy Koran, a message from Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, addressed to the participants of this great historic meeting was read at the opening of the meeting by Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the NFF Central Council. Here is the text of Babrak Karmal's message to the meeting of social personalities, heads and representatives of the nationalities, tribes, and clans:

Esteemed compatriots, dear friends: Allow me to congratulate all true patriots of the country on the occasion of the convening of the national meeting of social personalities, leaders and representatives of nationalities, tribes, and clans, which is being convened in support of the DRA's revolutionary policy and for the noble purpose of defending the workers' sovereignty in completely new historic conditions, that is, the conditions of the establishment of the political sovereignty of our country's workers.

This great meeting clearly shows that the path our revolution has chosen is the path of the victory of the ideals of the prosperity and well-being of man and the path of peace and security for the individual in our society.

By bringing to victory the April Revolution and the establishment of the DRA, the PDPA as a true representative of the national interests of our country declared the arrival of a completely new phase in the internal relations of our society and the international relations of our country for peace, democracy,and social progress. Today the workers of the DRA, following the victory of the national democratic April Revolution, have entered the glorious highway of socioeconomic and cultural progress. The April Revolution put an end to the political and class rule of the oppressors and shattered a dark link in the chain of imperialism's sway led by U.S. imperialism in this region of the world. Thus the anger and indignation of all enemies of peace and social progress — from U.S. world-devouring imperialism and its allies of the West European alliance to Chinese hegemonism and the reaction of the region and Arabs against our revolution, people, and homeland — are no accident, and their undeclared imposed war against the DRA is indicative of the hostile intentions of the enemies of the prosperity and tranquillity of our society's workers.

The experience of recent years has proved the correctness of what we said: that the undeclared imperialist war against our country is part of a general imperialist offensive against the forces of peace and social progress throughout the world. Life shows very clearly that the efforts of imperialism, regional reaction, and the criminal counterrevolutionaries, who intend to stop the wheel of history and the consistent progress of our liberating revolution, have faced ludicrous defeat. Our revolution relies on the great and creative power of our country's workers with the help of our reliable international friends and,above all, the Soviet Union, the great neighbor and friend of our country. The historical friendship, which is more than 60 years old, between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union has not only successfully stood the test of time in the difficult conditions of history, but with the victory of the April Revolution and its new development stage has been enhanced to the best historical example of friendship, good neighborliness, and mutual cooperation.

The DRA, on the basis of its peaceful policy, presented to its neighbors, Pakistan and Iran, specific and realistic proposals for the solution of the present problems in our region. We have taken positive and basic steps to reach agreement, and we have gone our respective half of the way. Once again, we state that it is for the interest of the masses, peace in the region and in the world that the neighboring countries go their respective half of the way.

The issue of peace in our region is organically linked with world peace. In perceiving this issue, we welcomed the indirect talks in Geneva between the DRA and Pakistan which took place with the mediation of Diego Cordovez, representative of the UN secretary general. We are hoping that in the future the Pakistani side will agree to direct talks which is at times more preferable from the viewpoint of effectiveness.

The present talks are being openly threatened by the warmongering U.S. imperialism. Starting from the evil false propaganda to the continuation of supplying arms and ammunition to the counterrevolutionaries of Afghanistan and direct interference in the internal affairs of our country by the united States and its various kinds of allies — all these are the clear sign of U.S. antagonism toward a political solution of events surrounding Afghanistan.

We will continue our efforts to create an atmosphere of understanding. We profoundly believe that our peaceful policy will prevail. We will struggle on this path because the cause of peace and reduction of international tension still have many enemies. These enemies of peace have formed a united front and act against all the gains of detente in international relations and peaceful coexistence. These are forces that are fighting against peace, social progress, freedom, independence,and the equal rights of the nations.

[Signed] Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Committee

Karmal Addresses PDPA Central Commitee Meeting

LD180942 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0457 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Kabul, Nov. 17, BAKHTAR — A meeting of the Politburo of the PDPA CC was held here yesterday under the chairmanship of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC. The meeting discussed the issue of consolidation of state power and evaluated in this context the results of the fulfilment of the overall plan for the first half of the current Afghan year (begun March 21, 1983).

Dealing comprehensively with the issues under discussion, Babrak Karmal charted out concrete and practical guide lines for the zonal heads.

Stressing the need for consolidating discipline, coordination and efficacy of work in the local party and state organs in order to be close to the masses and serve the working people, Babrak Karmal said that the heads of zone, as being the authoritative representatives of the PDPA CC Revolutionary Council and the Council of Ministers in their respective zones, are charged with finding out and making use of practical ways of working amongst the broad masses of the people, serving them truthfully and mobilizing party and state officials for this purpose. He said that the criterion of the work of the party and state organs in the provinces and regions is their closeness with the people, successful handling of political and propaganda work among them, redressing of their grievances and meeting their legitimate demands.

Babrak Karmal pointed out that not only in this respect but also in respect of organisational work the party and state organisations in provinces, districts, subdistricts and villages will be asked to account for their action.

Karachi Reports Antiregime Actions in DRA

Soviet Air Attacks

BK170949 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] According to reports from Afghanistan, Soviet planes heavily bombarded a village at Qarah Bagh subdivision, about 40 km north of Kabul, killing 35 citizens, most of them children, old men, and women. Soviet planes also bombarded several areas of Takhar Province killing or wounding a number of citizens. Reports also say that the mujahidin last month besieged a Soviet-Karmal military convoy proceeding to the Iranian border in Herat Province and inflicted heavy losses on it.

Mujahidin Attacks

BK171640 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] According to reports received from Afghanistan, the mujahidin have inflicted heavy losses in men and material on the Soviet-Karmal soldiers in Badghisat, Nimruz, Farah, and Ghazni Provinces. The mujahidin killed more thhan 102 soldiers of the Soviet Union and Karmal administration in these four provinces and damaged 14 tanks and armored vehicles. Soviet helicopter gunships bombarded rural areas of Badghis at and Farah Provinces, killing (?a few) people including two women and five children. Several houses were also destroyed in the bombing. According to another report, the mujahidin captured (?three security) posts after heavy fighting in (Shiwa) district of Nangarhar Province after which the militarily strategic (Surajtamgi) has come under total mujahidin control.

Queen Elizabeth Meets Zail Singh, Gandhi

BK171635 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Queen Elizabeth of Britain had brief meetings with the president, Giani Zail Singh, and the prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, soon after her arrival in New Delhi this afternoon. The queen, who is staying at Rashtrapati Bhawan [presidential lodge], called on Giani Zail Singh in his study. She was accompanied by Prince Philip. The meeting was described as a courtesy call.

Later, the prime minister called on Queen Elizabeth at Rashtrapati Bhawan. They were together for about 40 minutes. At a joint briefing, British and Indian spokesmen declined to give details saying that it is not customary to give out anything about such private meetings.

The vice president, Mr Hidayatullah, also called on the queen.

The royal vistors' other engagement today was a meeting with media representatives at a reception hosted by the British high commissioner this evening. The All-India Radio's special correspondent reports that the queen and the duke of Edinburgh went about meeting newsmen with total informality. Some reporters reminded the queen of her last visit 22 years ago, which they had covered. She and the duke of Edinburgh also mentioned the values India and Britain share. Each invitee was first individually introduced to the queen and the prince.

President Hosts Banquet

BK180347 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] India and Britain have resolved to strengthen further the bonds of friendship and to strive for peace and cooperation in the world. These sentiments were expressed by the president, Giani Zail Singh, and Queen Elizabeth at a banquet hosted in her honor in New Delhi last night.

The Queen said that the two countries have provided an excellent example of stable friendship. She had all praise for the progress made by India in various fields since her last visit over 2 decades ago. She said despite the wide gulf between the two countries in respect of size and distance, they should continue to build upon their long association. This is necessary not only for our benefit but also for the advantage of the restless world, she said.

Referring to the Commonwealth, she noted that the summit would be meeting for the first time in the land of outstanding statesman like Jahawarlal Nehru, whose farsightedness had played a great role in the growth of the Commonwealth.

Giani Zail Singh expressed concern at the continued expansion of nuclear arsenals and said the arms race has consumed valuable resources. He felt that the East-West relations seemed to be marked by an approach of confrontation. He called upon Britain to act as a bridge between the developed and the developing nations. He said India believed that consistent economic and social development of developing nations is in the interest of the advanced countries.

Holiday To Mark Commonwealth Meeting 23 Nov

BK180235 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] The center has declared next Wednesday, the 23d of this month, a closed holiday for central government offices, statutory organizations, and industrial establishments of the central government located in Delhi and New Delhi as the Commonwealth heads of government meet is being inaugurated in New Delhi on that day.

Trouble Feared During Summit

BK171345 Hong Kong AFP in English 1237 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 17 (AFP) — A rival pro-government Sikh faction cautioned authorities here today against extremist Sikhs creating trouble during the Commonwealth summit meeting to be held here later this month, according to an announcement today. Harbans Singh Manchanda, president of the Delhi Gurudwara (Sikh Temple) Management Committee, told reporters that extremists from Punjab, rocked by the continuing Sikh autonomy movement for the border state, had shifted to new delhi. Mr Manchanda said he had come to this conclusion following the recent "takeover" of some Sikh temples in Delhi by the extremists. He said he feared trouble during the Commonwealth meeting next week.

The Delhi chapter of the Sikh Temple Management Organisation is known to be under the control of a faction opposed to the present leadership of the Sikh party Akali Dal, which has been spearheading the Punjab movement.

Ministers Arrive for Meetings on Palestine

BK171626 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Ministers taking part in the 2-day meeting of the nonaligned countries on Palestine have started arriving in New Delhi. The foreign minister of Cuba and the commerce minister of Algeria arrived today and called on the external affairs minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, separately.

The meeting will be inaugurated tomorrow by the prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, who has convened it in her capacity as chairperson of the Nonaligned Movement.

Delhi Meeting Opposes Arming for Pakistan

BK180230 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] The information and broadcasting minister has said that India will continue to raise her voice for all just causes and will fight against exploitation. Mr H.K.L. Bhagat was addressing a meeting in New Delhi today on India's role in ensuring peace. It was organized by the National Citizens Forum.

A resolution adopted at the meeting has criticized the setting up of American military bases. It has also referred to the arming of Pakistan with modern nuclear weapons and missiles.

The meeting was presided over by Mr Shankar Dayal Sharma. Those who spoke included the mayor of Delhi, Mr Mohinder Singh Sathi.

Sri Lankan Minister Comments on Tamil Issue
BK171115 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Some concrete proposals to tackle the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka have emerged after the recent discussions between the prime minister's special envoy, Mr G. Parthasarathy, and the Sri Lankan leaders. This was stated by the Sri Lankan rural development minister, Mr Thondaman, in Madras while talking to newsmen. He is scheduled to participate in the talks between Mr Parthasarathy and the Tamil United Liberation Front leaders in New Delhi today.

Home Minister on Stateless People in Sikkim
BK170939 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] The Rajya Sabha was informed that there are about 30,000 stateless persons in Sikkim. The home minister, Mr P.C. Sethi, said these persons can get citizenship of the state in terms of the citizenship act.

The minister of state for home affairs, Mr N.R. Laskar, denied there has been large-scale influx of foreigners in Sikkim recently. In reply to a supplementary, Mr Sethi told the members that the government is considering the issue of identity cards to the people in some of the northeastern states.

Minister of State on Law-Order Situation
BK171145 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] The minister of state for home affairs, Mr N.R. Laskar, told the Rajya Sabha today that the overall law-and-order situation in the country has not shown any marked deterioration. Replying to a calling attention motion on the subject raised by Mr Satya Pal Malik, Lok Dal, and others, Mr Laskar said there has not been any major law-and-order situation in most parts of the country in the last few months in spite of the agitational approach adopted by some sections. The situation in Assam has shown perceptable improvement after the assumption of office of a popular government. The Assam Government's steps to restore normalcy have been yielding results.

Referring to the situation in Punjab, he said that has been vitiated by the activities of extremists, but the additional powers given to police after president's rule are expected to yield results.

Mr Laskar said the overall crime situation in Delhi has shown general improvement since 1980, though during the current year there is a marginal increase of crimes in certain categories. He said recently there had been some incidents of bomb explosions which are under investigation.

Speaking on the motion, Mr Satya Pal Malik, Lok Dal, said the police in the country is not able to protext the common citizens and the criminals in Delhi now have access to prohibited weapons to commit crimes.

Extremists in Assam Identified
BK171425 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Tne minister of state for home affairs, Mr N.R. Laskar, disclosed in the Rajya Sabha today that extremists in Assam have been identified and will be captured very soon. He was replying to the calling-attention motion on the law-and-order situation raised by Mr Satya Pal Malik, Lok Dal, and others. He said that the law and order in Assam has improved since the installation of popular government in the state.

Referring to Manipur and Tripura, Mr Laskar informed the house that the situation is well under control after a surrender and arrest of a number of insurgents. He expressed the hope that normalcy will be restored soon in the region.

Gandhi's Envoy Meets Tamil Front Leaders
BK171641 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] The prime minister's special envoy, MR G. Parthasarathy, had talks with the leaders of the Sri Lanka Tamil United Liberation Front in New Delhi today on the proposals for a political settlement of the ethnic conflict in that country. The talks were officially described as preliminary and are to be resumed tomorrow.

Talks on Tarapur Spare Parts From FRG, Italy
BK171435 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] The lower house of Parliament was told that the government is exploring possibilities for obtaining spare parts for the Tarapur atomic power station from sources other than the United States. The external affairs minister said that the negotiations are going on with firms in the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy.

Foreign Office Comments on Cyprus Issue

BK180826 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Pakistan has called upon the international community to ascertain the urgency of the Cyprus issue and encourage efforts for bringing about the resumption of internal negotiations between parties concerned to seek a peaceful solution of the issue. A Foreign Office statement issued in Islamabad last night said that any attempt to isolate the Turkish Cypriot people will impede the achievement of this objective. Pakistan, the statement said, is carefully reviewing the situation in view of the unanimous declaration of the Turkish Cypriot legislative assembly.

It may be recalled that Pakistan has constantly expressed sympathy and support for the efforts of the brotherly Turkish Cypriots to secure their just rights.

The statement added that Pakistan hoped for the success of the intercommunal talks under the auspices of the UN secretary general. It is, however, regrettable to note that the negotiations and made little progress and that no talks had been held on the issue since the middle of this year. The statement said that Pakistan fully understands the uneasiness of the Turkish Cypriots caused by an organized attempt to limit their efforts to seek a just and lasting solution within the federal partnership framework. The statement further said that it is highly noteworthy that the Turkish Cypriot assembly in its recent declaration reaffirmed its readiness to continue negotiations under the auspices of the UN secretary general.

Turkish Ambassador to Pakistan Ayhan Kamel called on President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi last night and delivered a letter to him from Turkish President Kenan Evren. The letter related to the declaration of the Turkish Cypriot legislative assembly on the formation of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

Air Chief Views Air Force 'Jetstream' Exercise

BK180226 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Air operations, which were launched on the commencement of exercise Jetstream-1983 on Tuesday, continued for the third day today. Chief of Air Staff Air Chief Marshal Mohammad Anwar Shamim spent today visiting one of the sectors of the exercise in the Central Air Command area. The air chief visited different squadrons where he was briefed on the task undertaken during the last 3 days and the results achieved in different fields of operation.

MUSLIM Views 'What Went Wrong' in Politics

GF161354 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 2 Nov 83 p 4

[Part I of article by A.H. Khardar: "What Went Wrong?"]

[Text] Muslim countries form a large segment of the Third World and most are under some form or the other of authoritarian rule; some under monarchical and some under army rule. We are familiar with the political, social, and economic background to the imposition of army rule three times in the short but eventful history of one of these — Pakistan.

In the immediate neighbourhood of Pakistan there is one revolutionary attempt to interpret Islam in its truly democratic spirit. It should be recorded to the undying credit of Imam Khomeyni that he has introduced methods of referendum and elections for establishing the base of his regime. For, without creating national unity through the political process and thereby creating the political will of the nation, Iran would not have succeeded in repulsing the invasion of Iraq.

Imam Khomeyni's puritan approach to establishing the Islamic system in Iran is a direct challenge to the neighbouring states who are using the religion of Islam for denying human liberty and the democratic process of government. In Pakistan one of the parties which is supporting the regime was in fact against the Pakistan movement. However, the challenge posed by Islamic fundamentalists in Iran by invoking the revolutionary spirit of Islam is bound to shake the foundations of monarchies, sheikhdoms, and authoritarian regimes in the region, not excluding Pakistan.

Another neighbouring country of Pakistan, Afghanistan, has gone through revolutionary changes, including the occupation of the country by the Red Army. Therefore, Pakistan is faced from one neighbouring country the fundamentalist approach to the interpretation of Islam, and on the other from Afghanistan, the wind of communist change. In this geopolitical situation Pakistan has to strike a new balance of relationship between its neighbouring states and the super-powers. Before we tackle the question of how this can be brought about, the rulers of Pakistan have to bring about the voluntary support of the people of Pakistan. This involves a political process which may not be easy for the regime to initiate. Before taking up the manner or method of bringing this about, we would recapitulate as to what has gone on in Pakistan since its inception.

Since the establishment of Pakistan in 1947 the country has been a laboratory for experiments. From the early attempts to establish an Islamic state, Pakistan has been singularly unfortunate in not being able to create national unity. This failure has been brought about by the ambitious designs of the ruling elite, the politicians, who were afraid of elections, the administrators who felt that they were better qualified to run the affairs of the country than the politicians, and finally, the ambitious Bonapartists who felt that they were better qualified to preserve and promote national integrity and solidarity.

During all these experiments, the losers have been the people of Pakistan. Firstly, they lost the right to exercise their political will and to choose their rulers. Secondly, they fell victim to a deep sense of deprivation. The failure of politicians to evolve viable political institutions has created conditions favourable for coups. The coups on their own have created political instability and the advent of army juntas have retarded the political process. Thus, over the last two decades Pakistanis have been denied political rights three times. As a result, the people of Pakistan have come to feel that they are not the masters of their own fortune. Therefore, each time the coup has weakened the political will of

the nation resulting in a crisis of national identity. In this manner the crushing of the political will of the people has weakened the country. Initially the answer to the question: What is to be done? is that the political will of the people should be restored, which army coups have held back.

In tracing the history of our failures an attempt is made to indicate direction and steps which could arrest this downward headlong crash and further disintegration of Pakistan. The first question that worries a Pakistani is that even today, after 37 years of the establishment of Pakistan, people are asking the question, "What will happen to Pakistan?" While in other countries the very existence of the state, the geographical boundaries and the nation is taken for granted, Pakistanis have been exposed to this question and inward looking analysis for a long time, mainly any change takes place it is in the name of protecting the integrity and solidarity of the country and to protect the ..ation from external influences and pressures. [sentence as published]

We in Pakistan are familiar by now with the conditions under which coups take place. The primary causes of coups lie in the social, economic and political life of the nation. The more recent one by General Zia in July 1977 was based on the political assessment that Bhutto had lost the support and sympathy of a very large number of people and that his own partymen, through loss of contact with the people, had neither the will nor the means to counter the demonstrations that were taking place against the government in a number of cities. In fact, Pakistan had never seen anything of the kind before. It was a revolution conducted by the lower and middle classes and the small entrepreneurs whose industrial units had been nationalised and had thus been deprived of the means of self-employment. Under these circumstances, all that the army had to do was to neutralise the important members of the Bhutto government and then take their place at the head of the state.

The coup d'etat is essentially an attempt to change a government by a sudden sharp assault against the actual machinery of administration. Its violence is finely focused against pre-selected targets. Ideally, the coup d'etat aims at disrupting the mechanism of government as little as possible. The civil service, the armed forces and provincial and municipal authorities should all continue to function as before except under new direction. Since the control of the state is a function of men, the real tactical aim of those who are attempting a coup is therefore the government leaders.

In a parliamentary government, therefore, it is in theory necessary only to neutralise the existing cabinet and to suppress or control the legislative bodies to which the cabinet is responsible.

The coup is divided into three tactical phases: the preparatory phase, the attack phase and the consolidation phase. The preparatory phase is obviously restricted to a few men who plan the coup. In the attack phase of the coup the important members of the existing government are neutralised, public buildings and utilities, primarily in the capital city, are occupied as an indication of the change of power. In addition, places such as secret police headquarters, union offices, the headquarters of certain political parties, are taken over in a matter of hours and the members of the government are either dead or in prison, their civil supporters disarmed and intimidated, and the new regime is in power. As a general rule, the more decentralised the regime, the harder it is to overthrow it by a coup d'etat. The more concentrated, total and ruthless the government power, the more difficult it generally is to conspire successfully against it. Yet, once the blow is struck, the regime with the narrowest base is the one most easily toppled.

In the consolidation phase, two semi-military tasks demand the attention of the organisers. The first of these may conveniently be called the pursuit, and the second the mobilisation. All supporters of the old regime must be rounded up. The nation must be pacified: Martial law must nominally be imposed...the accustomed tempo of national life must be resumed as quickly as possible...the nation must be informed of the aims of the rebels; promises must be made to attract support; the former government must be held morally responsible for the violence of the coup; international recognition and support must be sought for the new regime.

More specifically the consolidation phase is least favourable to defeat a coup. Ideally this should be done during the preparatory phase and beyond doubt the best way of achieving this is to show potential coup-makers politically active and unsympathetic populace.

A general strike can be made more effective by the deliberate sabotage of the installations and equipment. Other variations of the same technique include striking at the government's taxing power by the destruction of records, willful loss of government mail, and inflationary forgery.

Finally, a less destructive technique, and one which has been relatively successful in the past, is the establishment of a duplicate administration. In Ireland, during the time of the Anglo-Irish war, the Irish Republicans set up their own clandestine courts of law, their own marketing and export boards, and their own police system.

In Pakistan we saw the employment of the technique by Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman in East Pakistan during February-March 1971.

If we take up the philosophical conception of the state we come across the central role of the armed forces as the coercive implement of the state. Therefore, the loyalty of the armed forces to the government, which is the administrative arm of the state for the time being in power, is of crucial importance to preservation of social and political peace.

What conclusions do we draw from the concept of the state? One obvious conclusion is that a government which is ruled by wise and honest politicians will maintain popular support and fulfil the promises they have made to the people. In general, it will be a government based on an expression of popular will and not through the exercise of coercion against opposition. It will be a government which will allow freedom of association, freedom of expression, and freedom of collective bargaining by the workers. It will be a government which will be decentralised so that maximum of peoples' participation is achieved, to begin with, at the provincial levels and then at the grassroot levels in the

municipal corporations and councils. In other words, at the political plane it will be a government elected by and responsible to the people. To recount such a government's political organisation democratic labour unions, adult literacy in the masses, cooperative enterprises, a responsible press and decentralisation of political power to provincial and municipal authorities.

The potential coup-maker always weighs three objective conditions, namely, the army, public opinion, and the international situation. In Pakistan, the first condition has always been fulfilled because of traditional loyalty to the chief of the staff. International opinion has been neutralised from time to time on the basis of the verdict of the chief justice and the supreme court of Pakistan that under the law of necessity, the martial law was justified. In these circumstances the only pivotal point for rallying of the forces is the creation of the political will of the people, reflected in public opinion, that what Jinnah had said in his speech that "the armed forces are there to fulfil their constitutional obligation of protecting and defending the integrity and solidarity." Therefore, whether we look at it from the point of view of a democratic system of government or from the point of view of protecting or defending a coup, the message to the leaders and people of Pakistan is loud and clear — create and nurture political will of the people.

Minister: Close Ties With DPRK To Continue

GF131859 Karachi DAWN in English 9 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Islamabad, Nov 8: Foreign Secretary Niaz A. Naik said today that the upgradation of Pakistan's relations with the Republic of Korea would in no way affect the traditionally close and friendly relationship that Pakistan had maintained with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Briefing newsmen on the subject, he said Pakistan would remain unalterably committed to peaceful reunification of Korea and support any practical proposal for the same in accordance with the wishes of the people of Koreas. In this regard, Pakistan would extend full support to the joint declaration of 1972 agreed upon by the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea.

Mr. Naik said Pakistan was the only non-aligned country of the region which did not have ambassadorial level representation in Pyongyang and Seoul. Through the latest decision of the Government of Pakistan to upgrade relations with the Republic of Korea, a serious omission in the context of the political landscape of South Asia had been rectified, he added.

Mr. Naik said that in the past few years, trade between Pakistan and the Republic of Korea had been picking up, and in 1981-82 the two-way trade touched the hundred million dollar mark. While the balance of trade had so far remained adverse to Pakistan, he said "we hope that with keen and active cooperation between the public and private sectors of the two countries, balance would be somewhat in our favour."

Briefs

UNDP Assistance — The United Nations Development Program is to give over $1.8 million in assistance to the Pakistan Automobile Corporation to establish a centralized manufacturing and training facility. [Summary] [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 9 Nov 83 BK]

Kenyan Defense Chief Leaves — The chief of the General Staff of the Kenyan Armed Forces, General (Molinge), left Karachi for home today after a week-long visit to Pakistan. [Text] [Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 6 Nov 83 BK]

Petroleum Products Exports — Pakistan exported petroleum products worth over 285 million rupees during the last financial year. This was stated by the federal minister for finance and commerce, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, during question hour in the Federal Advisory Council this morning. In reply to another question, he said during the same period, Pakistan exported handloom-woven textiles worth over $40 million, while in the preceding year it amounted to about $7 million. [Excerpt] [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 6 Nov 83 BK]

Outgoing Ambassadors — The outgoing ambassadors of New Zealand and Thailand made farewell calls on the president in his chamber at the Federal Council Secretariat in Islamabad today. [Text] [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 12 Nov 83 BK]

SRI LANKA

Minister on Budget, Rehabilitation Taxes

BK171619 Hong Kong AFP in English 1026 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Colombo, Nov 17 (AFP) — Sri Lankan Finance Minister Ronnie de Nel has announced next year's national budget, saying it was designed to spread the costs of last July's ethnic rioting over the entire island population.

"The country has gone through a very difficult period and we have all suffered. I feel that all sections of the people must contribute their share to put the country right," said Mr De Mel.

The minister was referring to anti-Tamil attacks which rocked the nation last July, leaving at least 370 people dead and 100,000 homeless.

To help pay for the damage resulting from the disturbances, the new budget will impose a one per cent rehabilitation levy on the gross earnings of all public and private sector employees, from pensioners to ministers, for a one year period, Mr De Mel said.

Simultaneously, a one-time rehabilitation surcharge of 10 percent will be added to individual and company income tax for the coming year, he said, adding that the measure would yield 600 million rupees (about 25 million dollars) in increased government revenue.

"It is the bounden duty of all to help Sri Lanka tide over this national crisis," Mr De Mel said in announcing the new taxes.

"Our excellent record of political and economic stability, development and growth has been somewhat besmirched recently by the unfortunate events in July. For the good of this country, let us ensure that there is no repetition of such occurrences," he said.

The anti-Tamil riots were sparked off by an ambush by Tamil secessionists which killed 13 government soldiers in the northern part of the island, where the minority Tamils are demanding the establishment of an independent state.

The minister said it would cost more than 1.75 billion rupees (72 million dollars) to replace plant and machinery in 116 factories near Colombo which were damaged during the disturbances.

More than 13,360 workers were affected by the destruction, 4,000 of whom were employed in enterprises which suffered substantial damage, he said.

Apart from the announced rehabilitation tax, Mr De Mel announced measures which should improve the lot of lower income groups, such as the abolition of import duties on books and periodicals and an increase of (?5) per cent in the income tax exemption level.

However he raised the price of cigarettes and some locally made liquors and upped the postal rates effective next month.

But the main thrust of Minister de Mel's budget concerned the export sector.

He announced increases in replanting subsidies for tea and coconut designed to encourage the plantation sector which is mainstay of the country's economy.

Mr De Mel also said there would be a five-year tax holiday for individuals, partnerships and companies engaged in the export of non-traditional items — affecting a wide range of products from spices to precious stones and industrial manufactured goods.

Foreign Ministry Statement on Israeli Attacks

LD171158 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Following the air raid carried out by the regime occupying Jerusalem on eastern Lebanon's deprived areas, the following statement has been issued by our country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

Repeated threats by America and the regime occupying Jerusalem to respond to the heroic resistance of the deprived and self-sacrificing Lebanese sons facing aggression by world arrogance have revealed themselves in the form of savage bombing and massacre of the oppressed and Muslim people of the Al-Biqa' valley and the deprived areas of this region. The statement goes on: Bombing of the deprived areas of eastern Lebanon by the fighter aircraft of the Zionist regime is abject terrorism and a sign of the helplessness of a regime that has reached an impasse in the face of the brave resistance of the deprived and Muslim people of Lebanon. That regime, seeking a secure shelter, has been forced into abject retreat from the heart of Lebanon.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran considers the recent crime committed by the Zionist regime to be the beginning of a new phase in the extensive aggression and onslaught of this regime against the Lebanese nation and calls on all the free and Muslim nations to continuously and extensively struggle against the interests of America and Zionism in the region. It again declares its support for the Muslim and deprived Lebanese nation which is continuing the antiarrogant and anti-Zionist struggle until full victory and until fulfillment of the divine promise.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,545

LD171726 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Communique No 1,545 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Fighting continued yesterday in the Val-Fajr IV operational sector. In an exchange of fire, our forces set ablaze one fuel dump and two trucks carrying enemy servicemen and disrupted Saddamist movements in the region.

In the Piranshahr, Hajj 'Umran, and Sar Dasht operational areas, as a result of heavy weapons fire by our compatants on enemy positions, several squad and one-man trenches and one truck carrying Iraqi servicemen were destroyed and a number of Saddamists were either killed or wounded.

On the Bakhtaran and Ilam border fronts, an exchange of fire continued and enemy losses on these fronts amounted to two tanks, one mortar launcher, and one artillery piece. Moreover, as a result of our fire, one enemy loader and several vehicles were damaged.

On the southern fronts yesterday, as a result of fire opened by our artillery units, enemy supply operations and engineering activities were halted. Also, our patrol and ambush groups succeeded in destroying an enemy vehicle and heavy machinegun and in killing a number of Iraqi servicemen. Meanwhile, as a result of fire opened by our forces, one enemy reconnaissance patrol group in the Pishangizeh area was forced to flee after suffering casualties.

Our combatants deployed on the banks of the Arvand Rud yesterday opened fire on enemy positions, as a result of which two enemy observation posts and seven squad and one-man trenches were destroyed.

Yesterday, as a result of fire by enemy long-range weapons, three residential units and one shop in Abadan were damaged.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Prime Minister Inspects Nowjeh Airbase

GF171542 Tehran IRNA in English 1525 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Hamedan, Nov. 17 IRNA — Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi arrived in Nowjeh Air Base in Hamedan Province Thursday morning and was welcomed by Province Governor General Salahi and military commanders. Speaking to reporters after his arrival prime minister said the objective of his visit was to study issues and problems of the province. Referring to Iraqi forces bombing of Mahavand, Hamedan Province, he said that Iranian nation was well aware of resistance of people of Hamavand. Prime minister then inspected various parts of Nowjeh Air Base where he received reports on activities of the base.

Prime minister then attended the gathering of pilots, officers, and soldiers of the base where he delivered a speech. In parts of his speech prime minister referred to the important role of the Islamic combatants in protecting the Islamic Revolution against the plots hatched by the enemy. He said there was a vast propaganda in the world that Iran purchased arms from the Zionist regime. But on Wednesday the Zionist regime attacked and killed a group of Muslims who are supporters of the Islamic Revolution. He added that the most important aspect of our revolution is its impact among oppressed of the world, who for years lived under domination of oppressors.

The prime minister said that after the culmination of the Islamic Revolution certain group tried to give the impression that this revolution was depending on the United States. But seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran thwarted the plot, he said, adding that later, world powers propaganda [charged] that Iran's Islamic Revolution was leaning towards East but the crackdown on the Tudeh Party proved this allegation baseless. Iran passed difficult days during war and economic sanctions imposed by the West, he said and pointed out that all plots were thwarted by the Muslim people of the country.

He reiterated the Iranian stand and said, we believe in neither East nor West. He said, we ousted over 40,000 U.S. advisors from the country and the nation's industrial sector is being run through mobilisation of the people.

Commander Briefs President on Navy's Progress
LD171145 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Captain Hoseyni, commander of the Islamic Republic of Iran Navy, and a number of his deputy commanders today met with Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president and chairman of the Supreme Defense Council.

The Navy commander submitted a report to the chairman of the Supreme Defense Council on the progress achieved by the Navy, its fighting preparedness against any foreign invasion in the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman, work done by factories producing goods for the Navy, and other activities by the Navy to achieve self-sufficiency. A number of officials submitted reports to the president on their responsibilities and the progress achieved by their departments.

At the end of this meeting, while expressing satisfaction over the work of the Navy officials, Khamene'i provided guidelines on the issues discussed for the sake of the greater advancement of the Navy toward technical and scientific self-sufficiency.

IRNA Reports Arrest of Passport Forgery Gang
GF131722 Tehran IRNA in English 1711 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 13, IRNA — A gang of eight persons have been arrested by police on charges of issuing forged passports and visas for a lump sum for foreign nationals in Iran for travel to Kuwait.

Colonel Ebrahim Seyyed Ati, in charge of the foreign nationals affairs of the police department, made the announcement in a televised interview today. He said that the said eight forgers had been active in Tehran for the past eight months and recovered documents revealed their forgery and issuing of passports and visas.

He further said that forged stamps of the Kuwaiti Embassy in Tehran, chemical erasers and other forced stamps were used to imprint visas for travel to Kuwait for a lump sum of about 500,000 rials.

DPRK Foreign Trade Official Arrives 17 Nov
GF171706 Tehran IRNA in English 1620 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 17, IRNA — The deputy minister of foreign trade of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Yi Song-nok arrived in Tehran and was welcomed by the Iranian foreign trade deputy of the commerce ministry, Khosrow-Taj, at the airport Thursday afternoon.

The visit of the Korean official to the Islamic Republic of Iran is in response to the last month visit to Korea by the Iranian trade and economic delegation.

The deputy foreign trade minister of DPRK is also carrying a message from his country's premier, Yi Chong-ok, for the Iranian prime minister, Hoseyn Musavi.

Shipping Company Reports Transport Results
GF171830 Tabriz Domestic Service in Armenian 1730 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] According to a report by the shipping company of the Islamic Republic of Iran, during the first half of this year, approximately 6 million tons of freight have been transported by the ships of the company, a 35 percent increase over last year's totals.

The navigation company has 58 ships and by the end of this year its passenger ships will operate in the Persian Gulf. The main goal of the expansion of the shipping fleet is to decrease the use of foreign shipping comapnies, resist any economic boycott, maintain its presence in the Persian Gulf, and reduce [word indistinct].

Montazeri Comments on Propaganda Efforts
GF121726 Tehran IRNA in English 1550 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Qom, Nov. 12, IRNA — At a time when enormous budgets were expended in massive propaganda for promotion of devious schools of thought, in the world, it was responsibility of the Islamic Republic to provide seekers of truth with supreme values of Islam and its dynamic social, judicial and legal principles, said Ayatollah Hussein 'Ali Montazeri here Friday. Ayatollah Montazeri who was speaking to staff of the *PASDAR-E ESLAM* (Guardians of Islam) Magazine, added that promoters of deviated schools of thoughts have been carrying out massive propaganda campaign through radio, television and magazines in different languages. Therefore, greater efforts should be made for presenting Islam to the people of the world, he added.

Emami-Kashani Gives Tehran Friday Sermon

LD111913 [Editorial Report] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1030 GMT on 11 November broadcasts a report on the second Friday sermon at Tehran University given by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Emami-Kashani, ad interim Friday imam of Tehran. Emami-Kashani points out that Iran's security has been stipulated by the Koran and answers to no one. He says that others continue their savagery and offer excuses for it, but by looking at their deeds rather than listening to their words, one realizes who disturbs security.

The imam refers to the French attempt to blow up the Iranian Embassy in Beirut, the explosion at the Capitol in Washington, and the bombings in Beirut, questioning French and U.S. actions and pointing out that "the arrogance is facing a huge crisis." The imam questions who is the true aggressor in the region and affirms Iran's demand for war reparations. "If you are genuinely interested in security," he says, "preach this example in your loudspeakers, leave the region, and take the abject ruler of Baghdad with you — then real security will be maintained."

The imam concludes his sermon with comments on religious virtues.

Seda-ye Iran Sees Expanded Power Struggle

GF110722 (Clandestine) Seda-ye Iran in Persian 1930 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] The Islamic Republic's disastrous defeat in the Val-Fajr IV offensive has expanded the dimensions of the power struggle among the factions of the regime. The power struggle in the Army as well as the guards has (?increased), and there are fresh differences between the Iranian army personnel and the Islamic regime authorities on the question of the continuation or halting of the war.

The recent utterances of Mullah Meshkini, who is considered an influential figure in the Islamic Republic, indicate a widening rift among the factions and the ruling party. Mullah Meshkini says that the authorities of the Islamic Republic should refrain from insulting each other and should end the political tussle.

NVOI Assails Issue of Revolution's Export

TA141539 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 1730 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Unattributed commentary: "Ploy of Neocolonialism"]

[Excerpts] Dear compatriots: During various historical stages, feeble British colonialism and U.S. imperialism, in addition to cowardly tricks and ploys, have exploited and continue to exploit people's religious beliefs and the clergy to attain their plundering aims. Although the activity of British colonialism, neocolonialism, and U.S. imperialism in this connection — that is, in connection with exploiting the religious and Islamic beliefs of the people of our region to the benefit of their plundering and strategic plans — is not identical in such countries as Iran, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey, it does pursue a specific aim or aims.

If the ploy of British colonialism and U.S. imperialism in connection with exploiting Islam and religion appears in the form of intense and hysterical anticommunism in such countries as Pakistan and Saudi Arabia, in our homeland it has manifested itself both in the form of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, as well as the hysterical disease of exporting the Islamic Revolution. Leaders of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who have openly pledged allegiance to major capitalists, large landowners, and their British and American masters, have for a long time now raised the issue of exporting the Islamic Revolution. For some time now, rulers of the Islamic Republic of Iran have been entertaining in vain the hope of imposing hegemony over Iraq and the region's other countries and, in some cases, over the world under the banner of Islam.

Masked and unmasked elements of British colonialism and U.S. imperialism at the clerical level, in accordance with the plan of their masters, have launched a shameful and demagogic propaganda campaign in this connection. Currently, supporters of landlords and major capitalists, both those with and without turbans, by propagating the view that they intend to raise the banner of Islam in atheist lands, have succeeded, first, in preparing the ground for their unchallenged plundering within the country and, second, in escalating the presence of their Western masters in Iran and the region. This is precisely at what British neocolonialism and U.S. imperialism are aiming in exploiting religious beliefs and the clergy in our country and the Islamic world.

It is not without reason that the Islamic Republic of Iran's authorities, leaders, and theoreticians have placed on their current agenda the issue of exporting the revolution, as well as the ambitious claims of expanding Islam to the entire region and even to the whole world. Rulers of the Islamic Republic of Iran and leaders of such regimes as those ruling over Saudi Arabia and Pakistan, by launching a propaganda campaign about Islam, export of the revolution, superficiality, and blind fanaticism, have actually allowed plundering major capitalists and landlords and their Western masters a free hand in looting the wealth and the fruit of the creative work of the people of these countries and have rendered assistance to the military presence of imperialism headed by America.

Whether rulers of the Islamic Republic like it or not, in many instances, they are in the same line with leaders of such regimes as those in Saudi Arabia and Pakistan, particularly in supporing those who amass wealth, in escalating the U.S. and British military presence in our region, in suppressing true revolutionary and progressive forces, and in maintaining their hostile attitude toward progressive and democratic systems in the region. The outcome of such a policy is the violation of the gains of our nation's glorious revolution, and restoration of the domination of imperialism, headed by America. This is the very (?plan) that British colonialism and U.S. imperialism are trying to implement with utmost speed by taking advantage of their agents at the clerical level.

Free Voice Reports on Explosions in Khorasan

GF171648 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] According to Free Voice of Iran correspondents in Mashhad and Khorasan Province, public hatred against Khomeyni and his clerics is so intense that many people no longer visit the mosques and do not attend the meetings called for by thievish and immoral mullahs. The reports also say that yesterday two hand grenades exploded at two separate meetings of the revolution guards committees. However, no figures are as yet available on the number of dead. Today the city of Mashhad is a hotbed of revolt against the Khomeyni regime.

Clandestine Reports Executions in Provinces

GF171711 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Excerpt] The shooting and executions of innocent men in our country by the murderous clerics has increased in speed and novelty. According to sources outside and also letters from within Iran which have escaped censorship, 17 executions took place in Bandar 'Abbas, (Joshn) Island, and Kermanshah recently. Moreover, an hour ago we received another report which says that the antihuman regime of the so-called Islamic Republic shot 11 persons in Tehran and Karaj yesterday and this morning.

The latest shootings took place in Evin and Qezel Hesar and, during the past 2 days alone, the number of executions by the turban-wearing bloodthirsty officials of the regime reached 28. The radio, press, and television of the regime report only a part of the executions and in several cases the executions of Iranian liberty-lovers [words indistinct] are not disclosed. The crime of the executed persons is always opposition to the American puppet regime in Iran and the struggle for their independence and the liberty of our country. However, the Khomeyni regime dubs all of them as immoral smugglers and criminals.

Reportage on Afghan Mujahidin Activities

GF100630 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] A helicopter carrying a Soviet general and a number of commanders was downed by the Muslim Afghan mujahidin in an operation zone in Herat in October.

Meanwhile, the occupationist Soviet Army recently deployed thousands of new troops in order to reinforce its military garrisons and outposts in Afghanistan. Reports say that the garrison in Jalalabad in eastern Afghanistan and that in (Rust) in the south have been reinforced more than the others. In fact, more than (?3,000) Soviet troops have been deployed there in the past 2 weeks.

In an attack in central Qandahar, Muslim Afghan mujahidin killed more than 310 members of the forces loyal to the regime oppressing Afghanistan. More than 20 enemy tanks and personnel carriers were destroyed in this attack. Meanwhile, in clashes in various parts of Herat Province, 80 members of the occupationist Soviet troops have been killed. Muslim Afghan mujahidin also destroyed more than 23 of their tanks.

In a separate but sudden attack on the occupationist Soviet troops and the Afghan regime's forces in Nimruz Province, the Muslim Afghan mujahidin killed 14 troops and captured 10 prisoners. They also seized a number of enemy personnel carriers and a large amount of equipment.

Nimruz, Helmand Provinces

GF121120 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] During battles which took place in Nimruz Province in southwestern Afghanistan, the Muslim Afghan mujahidin killed 20 senior officers from the invading Soviet troops.

In other operations in Helmand Province in southern Afghanistan, the Afghan mujahidin killed 50 of the Afghan regime's troops and destroyed a number of their tanks, trucks, and vehicles.

MIG Downed

GF151630 Tehran IRNA in English 1529 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 15, IRNA — Afghan Mujahidin, while continuing their unabated struggle against the occupying Soviet forces, attacked a military garrison in the Helmand Province and also downed a Soviet MIG fighter plane, last week. In this attack 30 Soviet troops were killed and heavy damage inflicted on the military garrison. Also some 29 Afghan forces had deserted from the barracks and joined the Mujahidin.

Briefs

Southern Port Figures — Bandar 'Abbas, Nov. 15, IRNA — During the first half of the current Iranian year (March 21, 1983-Sept. 22, 1983) 206 commercial ships docked at various ports of the Hormozgan Province, southern Iran and another 308 left the ports after their goods were unloaded. The total capacity of the vessels docked at the ports was about two million tons and that of the ships which left the port was more than 3 million tons. During the said period 1.9 million tons of imported goods were transferred to various parts of the country. [Text][Tehran IRNA in English 1602 GMT 15 Nov 83 GF]

Smugglers Executed — According to a verdict issued by the Islamic Revolution Court of Hormozgan Province and confirmed by the Supreme Islamic Revoluion Court, four smugglers involved in extensive operations corrupting the young generation were executed in Bandar 'Abbas and Qeshm Island at dawn today. [Text][Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Nov 83 LD]

Construction of Dams — Sari, Nov. 14, IRNA — To provide the water required for the irrigation of 25,000 hectares of agricultural land in this area of the Caspian coast, north of Iran, two dams with a total capacity of 250-million cubic metres will be constructed on Tajan River here, within the next 10 years. Managing director of north region water company, 'Abbas Rowshani, announcing this added that a fund of 25 billion rials (about 292.5 million dollars) has been allocated for the accomplishment of the project. He said that preliminary works for the construction of these dams have been finished by Iranian Mahab company and Energo project firm of Yugoslavia. Rowshani also noted that studies were underway for the construction of three other dams on Haraz, Babol and Talar rivers in Mazandaran Province, north of Iran. These dams, he said, would also help regional farmers by supplying them with the required water for irrigating their land. [Text][Tehran IRNA in English 1510 GMT 14 Nov 83 GF]